

der cultivation, was flooded. The levee protected a piece of country forty miles long by from four to ten miles wide. Three persons were drowned. Much stock was lost and great damage done to corn and hay, the wheat having generally been harvested. Estimated loss over one hundred thousand dollars. *Oregon and Washington Territory*, 27th to 30th, lower part of Portland, Oregon, flooded; many streets and stores flooded; much damage to growing crops in lower Columbia and Willamette valleys. 30th, the bottoms between Clackamas river and Oregon City overflowed, doing much damage. Sauvie Island and Columbia slough and all farms on west bank of Willamette river completely submerged. The town of Freeport, W. T. and all surrounding flat country under water, driving residents to the hills for safety. The whole country around Monticello, W. T., submerged, doing much damage to growing crops. 28th to 30th, three miles of railway, between The Dalles and Celilo, under water. 29th, unprecedented flood in Cowlitz's river, W. T., water three feet higher than ever before known. At railroad bridge, twenty miles above its mouth, river sixteen and a-half feet above low water. Northern Pacific railway, between Kalama and Cowlitz, under water for a distance of fifteen miles. Lewiston, Idaho, 27th, Snake river four inches above extreme high water of 1876. 30th, Wallula, W. T., river at a stand, one foot and eleven inches below high water of 1876. Skagit river, W. T., (no date given) higher than ever before known. The dike on the river broke, doing great damage to crops. June 30th, at Portland, Or., river reached twenty-seven feet four inches, (within one inch of high water of 1876,) overflowing Front and First streets, doing many thousand dollars worth of damage. The Dalles, Or., 26th, to 28th, all of Front street under water, flooding the principal hotels and stores of the city. 28th, river above high water of 1871 and near that of 1876; greater part of railway track under water; loss and damage by flood very great.

Droughts.—*New Jersey*, exceedingly severe in Bergen, Passaic and Essex Counties. 30th, Hackensack and Mount Claire, water for domestic purposes very scarce. Atco, very dry, crops much injured, wells failing. Somerville, drought for past two months, very injurious to hay. Freehold, very dry, crops suffering. *New Hampshire*, 13th to 20th, Auburn, very severe. *New York*, 30th, Hector, drought very severe. White Plains, "drought commenced on last day of April and has continued to July 1st, during which time (62 days,) only 1.43 inches of rain fell; all vegetation is suffering severely." *Georgia*, 23rd, Augusta, very severe, injuring gardens and crops. *Kansas*, 15th, Creswell, small streams nearly all dry. *Maryland*, 29th, Sandy Springs, wheat crop very poor, owing to severe drought. *Massachusetts*, 26th, Springfield, vegetation suffering. Connecticut river very low, only 13 inches above low water.

Rain-fall During May, Received too late to be used in May Review.—*Arizona*: Whipple Barracks, Ft. Lowell, Ft. Bowie, Ft. McDowell, Ft. Verde, Ft. Apache and Ft. Mojave, 0.00; Wickenburg, 0.17. *California*: Benicia Barracks, 0.84; Angel Island, 1.14; Alcatraz, 0.95; Presidio, S. F., 0.88; Ft. Yuma, 0.00; Ft. Gaston, 3.48; Ft. Bidwell, 1.38. *Colorado*: Ft. Lyons, 1.09. *Dakota*: Ft. Randall, 6.21; Ft. Stevenson, 3.29; Ft. Sisseton, 3.50; Ft. Sully, 1.88; Ft. Totten, 4.38; Ft. Hale, 3.68. *Idaho*: Ft. Lapwai, 2.40. *Montana*: Ft. Benton, 1.54; Ft. Shaw, 2.36; Ft. Ellis, 7.13; Ft. Logan, 2.58; Ft. Assiniboine, 0.79. *Nebraska*: Camp Sheridan, 1.60. *Nevada*: Ft. McDermitt, 0.39; *Oregon*: Ft. Stevens, 4.91; Ft. Klamath, 1.24; Ft. Harney, 0.72. *Texas*: Rio Grande City, 1.64; Brownsville, 1.56. *Washington Ty.*: Ft. Canby, 5.22; Ft. Townsend, 2.20; Neah Bay, 6.62; Bainbridge Island, 3.20. *Wyoming*: Ft. Fred. Steele, 0.78.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

The percentages of mean relative humidity for the month range as follows: New England, from 62 to 86; Middle Atlantic States, 57 to 87; South Atlantic States, 57 to 80; Eastern Gulf States, 65 to 77; Western Gulf States, 68 to 73; Ohio valley and Tennessee, 61 to 72; Lower Lake region, 63 to 73; Upper Lake region, 68 to 81; Upper Mississippi valley, 63 to 69; Missouri valley, 62 to 69; Red River of the North valley, 75; Eastern Rocky Mountain Slope, 20 to 68; Rio Grande valley, 49 to 74; Plateau districts, 17 to 43; California, 36 to 76; Oregon, 39 to 63. *High stations* report the following averages not corrected for altitude: Pike's Peak, 48.2; Mt. Washington, 82.3 per cent.

WINDS.

The prevailing direction of the wind during the month of June, 1880, is shown, by arrows flying with the wind, on chart No. II. The prevailing direction along the entire Atlantic slope and in the Lake region was southwest; in the great central valleys south; in Texas southeast. To the westward of 102° W. the prevailing direction was northerly to the northward of the parallel 40°, and southwesterly to the southward of that parallel. The prevailing directions on Mt. Washington NW., and Pike's Peak SW., were normal.

The maximum velocities per hour are generally given in the description of the areas of low pressure. The following are the maximum velocities exceeding 50 miles per hour that have been reported during June, 1880: Madison, Wis., 50 S.; St. Louis, 52 S.; Dodge City, 52 NW.; Kittyhawk, 52 NE.; Delaware Breakwater, 54 NW.; Breckenridge, 56 NE.; Portsmouth, N. C., 56 NW.; Omaha, 60 NW.; North Platte, 62 N.; Cape Henry, 64 NW.; Mt. Washington, 70 NW., and Pike's Peak, 72 SW.

Total Movements of the Air.—The following are among the largest total movements in the various districts: Pike's Peak, 12,978; Cape Lookout, 12,940; North Platte, 12,580; Fort Stockton, 10,581; Delaware Breakwater, 9,643; Umatilla, 9,136; San Francisco, 9,098; Indianola, 8,453; Sandusky, 8,363; Milwau-